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NEWS GLEANINGS.

Knoxville, Tenn., has raised \$250,000 toward building a cotton factory.

A hog owned by a man living near Petersburg, Va., weighs 1,300 pounds. Louisiana proposes to enter extensivety-five days late. ly in the raising and manufacture of

At Henrys, N. C., a vein of meerschaum of extremely fine quality has been discovered.

Vicksburg's new cotton compress, with a storage capacity of 50,000 bales, is New York Herald. ready for business.

At a sale af public lands at Austin, Tex., 60,000 acres were sold at fifty | not occur until next May, cents, a man named Forsyth taking it

The State Land Office at Tallahassee has now eight clerks employed. Three did the work before the boom reached the State. A man near Newnan, Ga., has been

working an alleged gold mine forty years and has never made a cent. He is still confident that "there's millions

The huge rattle snake recently killed in Sumter county, Fla., has been for- tional Army Medical Museum, Wash-The snake measured eight feet and two inches in length.

Raleigh News and Observer; North 25 more than any other State can show up. There are 112 varities of woods, and again we are in the lead.

It is intended organizing the "Ben Hill Monumental Association" in Georgia, the object of the association being to collect funds to erect a monument at Atlanta in memory of Hon. B. H. Hill.

An old silver watch, once the prperty of Aaron Burr, and an autograph of Thomas I Jefferson, were purchased in Richmond, Va., recently, by ex-Governor Randolph for the New-Jersey Historical Society.

The enterprising Texan who started a goose ranche near Taylor has given died, failing to find sustenance enough in the grass on which it was thought they would thrive.

The chestnut tree recently felled at Salisburg, N. C., measures nine feet in diameter, and a lady and gentleman can walk through it without getting near so close together as they do at a lawn party. The rings on the tree indicate that it is 400 years old.

"Pa, what is a pessimist, and what is an optimist "" "A pessimist, my son is one who 'takes the surplus kittens. just after they are born, and chloroforms them. The optimist is one who lets the kittens grow up, to live a wretched, starving life; to be tortured continually by boys and other thoughtless animals, and to be finally killed with brickbats and left to rot on the Jewish Sabbath at any country place."

Great war ships are costly even in England, where ship building is less expensive than in this country. The Brit ish ironcled Inflexible cost \$4,000,000 but she is the most formidable war ves sel ever constructed. She has a tonnage of 11,406 tons, 8,000 horse power engines, and an armor ranging from sixteen to twenty-four inches in thickness She carries four eighty-one ton guns which propel 1,700 pound shot a distance of nine miles.

At the recent Forestry Convention at Montreal it was shown that in Canada the annual production of pine lumber is 2,000,000,000 feet, requiring the trees of 1,000,000 acres, and that at this rate the pine forests will not hold out over fifty years, and not that long if the present waste in cutting continues and fires are allowed to ravage the pine region. Dr. Loring, our Commissioner of Agriculture, made an address to the convention, showing that the pine forests in the United States would in Texas be exhausted in 200 years; Florida, thirty years; Alabama, seventy years; Mississippi, 150 years; Minnesota ten years; Michigan, seven years; Wisconsin, twenty years; North Carolina, fifty years; Louisiana, 540 years; Georgia, seventy-five years; Pennsylvania, five years; Arkansas, 320 years; California, 200 years; South Carolina, twenty-seven years; Maine, fifteen years. The bulk of the pine lumber supply is in the Southern States, and from Dr. Loring's statement it is very evident that it is a great public duty to prevent the present reckless waste of timber, and to rehabilitate wasted areas by forest planting.

-Prof. Henry A. Ward, of Roches ter, has taken a contract to purchase for the American Museum of Natural His tory, in Central Park, New York, the specimens of two valuable collections.

One is to be a complete collection of the mammals and birds of North America, including some seven or eight hundred specimens, and its cost, to be defrayed by Morris K. Jessup, will be \$10,000; the other will be a collection represent ing all the quadrumana of the world About 300 mokeys will comprise the latter collection, the expense of which, \$7,000, is provided for by Robert Colgate. It will take Prof. Ward upward of two years to make the collections .-

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ITALY has postponed specie payment till next April.

look up again.

Texas cotton is promising, but twen-

News from across the big pond says Sarah Bernhardt is seriously ill,

Ir was James Gordon Bennett himself who interviewed the Sultan for the

THE Czar is afraid of his crown, The coronation, we are now informed, will

It is estimated that there has been no less than 50,000 watermelons shipped north daily from Atlanta, Ga, Ir is a fact that while at Saratoga

Oscar Wilde registered "oscar wilde london," Small potatoes, that,

PORTLAND, Oregon, is reputed to be the wealthiest city in the United States in proportion to her population. Guffrau's skeleton is now in the Na

warded to the Smithsonian Institute. ington, but not on public exhibition. The progress of Dakota is indicated b

the fact that she now has more daily Carolina has 178 varieties of minerals, papers than any one of the Southers WHILE General Swaim is still of opinion that the confinement of Sergeant

> PAUL BOYNTON, the swimmer, figures up that he has saved seventy-two persons from drowning in hisday, and the largest reward ever offered him was a silverplated watch worth about \$3.

on, and in time the sentence will be

DECREASE of the public debt for August \$16,000,000. During the next two months the Government will disburse \$41,500,000 in payment of called up his project. The geese, 400 in all, bonds, interest on the public debt and pensions.

> HENRY WARD BEECHER says that if he was a newspaper man be wouldn't believe in anything or anybody that had are lots of things that newspaper men don't take much stock in,

IT MAY be creditable to the Washington police that more instances of insults to women are detected there than in any other city of equal size in the country, but at the same dimo it does not speak very well for our statesmen,

THE Jowish Messenger relucks the Hebrews for leaving their religion in the city when they go to the summer resorts, and says: "We have yet to learn of a single instance of public worship on the

Puck credits Anna Dickinson with this statement: "Well, yes, I was something of a free trader, but if that horrid creature Langtry is coming over here, I am going in for protection. Oh, I wish we women had the making of the tariff."

Six inches of rain fell all over Northwestern Texas during the recent heavy storm, and it is estimated that 25,000 sheep, besides horses, cattle, mules, and sixty to seventy-five persons were swept away. About fifty houses are gone in

REV. GEORGE C. MILLY is preaching at Watkins Glen, where he will soot have an opportunity of meeting Herbert Spencer, the man whose writings, he says, first led him to disblieve in the Churc's and finally to renounce the Christian faith altogother.

TER cook at the White House during he illness of President Garfield, wants know why her name has been omitted rom the list of employes who are to reseive extra compensation. This is a renarkable oversight, perhaps due to the cook's lack of cheek.

"I often cross the street to avoid meeting a man," says Mr. Beecher, "not occause I have anything against him, out simply I do not feel like speaking to him. I suppose all men are this way." It may be, but the question is, is this the right spirit for a Christian to manifest.

THE wearing of jewelry is going out of ashion in England. It is regarded as volgar to be seen with a display of ewels, unless it be on great occasions. Bare arms and throats are the rule in fashionable society, the wearing of bangles, bracelets, and chains being left to hese who do not follow the newest

A COTEMPORARY significantly asks:

How does it happen that the British in gypt get regularly beaten in the after-oon papers, and come up all right and etting on in the papers of next morning? How comes it that the afternoon papers are so destructive to the British? By what ne do they get their news?

Those who have access to both mornng and evening papers may have often noticed this irregularity.

In Merchantville, N. J., a Magistrate fined a boy \$1 for swearing. This furnishes a basis for calculation to a brother

of Col. Sellers, who lives in Camden. He reckons that in Camden County there are 70,000 people, half of whom swens. That would be \$35,000 for an oath spiece. CONEDERATE bonds are beginning to Each fellow swears fifty times a day, That makes \$1,759,000 daily income, \$12,250,000 per week, and, counting twenty-six good working days to the month, \$318,500,000 each month.

> THE Khedive has prescribed a treatment of officers who come back to him from Arabi, which is calculated to wash out their treason, but not to encourage others to return; it is to have them keelhauled by the frigate Scanda. Keelhauling is to pass a line under the ship, hitch the victim to one end, let him down on one side, haul him under the ship and up on the other side, making

no haste in the hauling. It is intended

the last gasp.

Ir will be remembered that General Sherman, not many years since, visited the scene of the present hostilities in Egypt, is perfectly familiar with the theater of operations, and during our civil war had a great deal of experience in tlank movements. He said that Wolseley showed great nerve in taking the sacred bull by the horns, so to speak, without waiting for the result of negotiations at Constantinople. "Ah, he is a great soldier, that Wolseley," said the General, "A great soldier. The English people will pay him well, and he knows it." The General was evidently thinking of the difference between the pay of a General in the army of the United States and a successful General in the Mason is illegal, the confinement goes | English army, with his titles and their substantial £100,000 attachments. He says Wolseley's recent movement on Ismailia was equal to anything of a sim-

Chasing a Lion in South Africa.

ilar character undertaken by the first

During the night lions have been prowling about and keeping up a hideous rearing, so I hurry away in trent with the prospect of meeting one stroll-ing home in the gray light of the early iours. The air is raw and cold, so I march at the double-quick and recklessly thrust my bands to the bottom of my pockets in the happy consciousness of not being in Regent street. My two usual attendants in my hanting expeditions have considerably shriveled up, and an ax to grind. Yes, Henry, and there have developed an ashy complexion undivering with the cold and doubtless envying me my pockets.

We soon get a considerable distance shead of the carayan, and begin to keep a sharp look out for game. are described at a distance; but, not earing to go far out of the way. we leave these unmole-ted. Matters, however, do not bee, me more promising, and we begin to conclude there is to be no sport this morning. Just as that thought shapes itself down sanks the guide in a evanehing position while he excitedly winspers. "A lion! a lion!" Instinctively we follow his example. After a hurried glance at my rifle I cautionsly raise my head. Looking in the direction indicated by the guide I am mortified at seeing a time leisurely bounding away through the long grass. Rising erect I fire pra-cipitately. The lion, unharmed, simply panses for a momentary stare and then continues its course. Grinding out an expression of intense vexation, and leiding to the impulse of the moment I rush after the animal in hot haste. My servants, less eager and more wise than I. remain where they were. It never occurs to me that I have only the reining eartridge of my double-barreled rifle for a possible encounter with the

The movements of the lion can only he traced by the shaking of the grass, and with eye intently texed on that I dash on pell-mell, tripping, stumbling and gasping for breath, while my heart palpitates with the excitement of the chase. We thus keep up the race for about 300 yards, when all at once the shaking of the grass ceases, reminding me that I must proceed with much more eaution lest I rush abruptsy into the fervent embraces of his leonine highness -a consummation most devoutly to depreciated, seeing I have no ambition for the world's reprobation and a warning epitaph, Moving on very stealthily for some time I suddenly emerge into an open space, and as sud denly halt transfixed; for there stands the lion at a distance of a little more than fifteen yards, with its side toward me, and evidently awaiting my approach. The momentary shock dace instantly to a strange feeling of exultation. With such a splendid opporunity for a shot I am sure of my game! Mentally, as by a flash, I picture myelf exhibiting the trophies of the neorater to an admiring troop friends. I level my gun, and bang! it goes: To my infinite mortification, and, as I think, against all the laws of reason, there is neither the grand deathspring nor the last tragic roar. wounded and undaunted, there stands my dangerous antagonist, "staring upon It takes one or the hunter!" seconds to let the grim realities of the ituation dawn upon my imagination. Only too evidently are the tables turned upon me. I have no ammunition, and I dare not flee. To "fix" him with my eye unfortunately does not occur to me as practicable. On the contrary, I practicable. have a very distinct consciousness he has "fixed" me, and that I should not be ungrateful for some convenient tree from which I might try the fascination of the human gaze. Thus for a little space, which to me seemed hours, we stand face to face. The lion seems uncertain what to do, but finally resolves to treat me with contempt. Turning with dignity, he gives one or two powerful bounds and disappears in

jung'e, while I, limp and

danggled, return to my men .- Good

Curious Corea,

A tall gentleman of military physique attracted the attention of a Le missioner yesterday as he watched the ebb and flow at the Union Depot. Upon inquiry it was learned that the warlike gentleman was Commodore R. W. Schufeldt, of the United States Navy, who was en route to his home in the East, Commodore Schufeldt was sent to China and Corea by the Government on an importent and diplomatic mission, and reached this country but a few days since, having accomplished the service he was detailed to perform. Corea is a mountainous kingdom of Eastern Asia. The King is a vassal of the Chinese Empire, yet within his own country he is an absolute monarch. His name is so holy that no one is permitted to speak it, and it is rated high treason to touch his body with any weapon of iron. Tieng-tsong-tai-vang permitted himself to die of an abscess in the year 1880 rather to fetch the keelhauled to the next to than permit his doctor to use a lance on him. Every horseman that passes the palace of the King is compelled to dismount, and those who enter his presence must needs prostrate themselves before the throne.

There are eight provinces in the Kingdom, and each is presided over by a Governor. The Corean language is Turanian in its nature, but the educated classes have discarded it for Chinese, Buddhism is the official religion, and sacrifices of pigs, goats and sheep are offered to the gods for all purposes upon the least provocation. Plurality of wives is not tolerated, but have me are in high fashion, and one of these arrangements is attached to the palace of the King. Children fare well among the people, and strong affection for their off-spring is one of the redeeming traits of the Corean people. Paper is the only thing of any consequence manufactured in the country, but trade there is entirelyundeveloped. In 1867 several American vessels were burned by the natives, and Commodore Schuleidt was sent by the Government to remonstrate with the Corean authorities, but he failed and returned. Admiral Rodgers in 1870 en-deavored to enter Corea, and also failed, denvored to enter Corea, and also failed, and the country still remains a scaled mystery to the civilized world. The Japs have got so far, however, as to be allowed to station a permanent Minister at the Corean capital, while three of the ports are open to Japanese trade, but further they date not see

Commodera Schufeldt's second mission to Corea was to open that country to the world, and he was successful in doing so through the intervention of the Chinese Government. The mineral resources of Corea are said to be great, gold, silver, copper, iron ore and coal being reported to be among its hidden treasures. The Corea women are not considered of much importance by the males, and among the upper classes the marrisge of a widow is considered disgrace ful, and the production of the union, if there be any, is looked upon as being free to wed a dozen times if they are s inclined. There is another custom which Americans will have to remedy when they move over, and that is the cultiva tion of snakes. The average Corean dotes on reptiles, and views there with the most profound respect and swe .-Cleveland Leader.

A Concert in India.

We were once misguided enough to inquire of some native officials in India what instruments of music their town possessed, and were waited upon next day, in consequence, by all the musicians of the place. First came a group of nine women who sang some wild and plaintive strains in unison in a minor kev; one of them kept time by occasionally snapping her fingers, while another performed a rude accompaniment on a small barrel-shaped drum, the ends of which were covered with goatskin. The head-dress of some of these singers was peculiar, and consisted of folds of calico over the head and round the threat, rather like the drapery of some orders of nuns, and similar to that given by painters to St. Anna, and other holy women of the Bible. The grouping of these people, as they sat close together on the ground, was extremely picturesque; and listening to the sad sweetness of their strains, one ould easily imagine such to have been the appearance and the melody of the daughters of Jerusalem as they lamented by the waters of Babylon.

The singing ended, a man was seen to rise in the background, lifting an enormous brazen trumpet nearly as long as himself, on which he blew two most terrific blasts, excruciating in English cars, These sounds were prolonged, and seemed to sink down through a long wailing discord mexpressibly painful to listen to, but not unfrequently to be heard in that district of the Punjab. The effort of blowing the trumpet is considerable, and we were glad to make this an excuse for hearing no more of it, and submitted with the best grace we could to a performance of tom-tom while two more men exercised their lungs upon horrid little trumpets of a size. When these were dis missed we had a kind of duet all on one note from two men, one of whom beat a small drum open at one end, like a very deep tambourine, while another played upon something like a four-stringed The lower part of this instrument was made of a gourd, and two of the strings were passed through blue glass beads, while the other two were raised by cowries of different sizes; the banjo was further adorned by the greenand-gold label from some English cotton-reel or piece of calico, stuck on the stem by way of ornament. Perhaps this concert was an unusual

amount of native music for English people to hear at once, but no one can long in India without meeting with some of it. - Temple Bar.

A newly-married lowa farmer. whose blissful slumbers were dispelled by the tin horns and horse fiddles of a "charivari" party, put to disastrous flight the disturbers of his peace by overturning among them half a dozen The proverbial industry of ne pagnacious insects proved more effee ual than shot-gans or hot water .-Chicago Journal.

JESSIE IN THE LANE.

The fields are clover-laden, The bees are on the wing, As Jessie, lovellest maiden,

Goes garly sauntering
Adown the breezy lane.
The merry birds around her sing.
Nor warble they in vain,
For Jessie's heart is tuned to song.
As through the lane she moves along.

She loves the purple clover.

The drone of httrrying bees,
The songs that float above her,
The blossom-scented breaze
That ruffs her sunny hair;
For Jessie's maiden heart's at ease,
Untouched by love's sweet care,
And finds dear Mother Nature yields
A thousand joys in wood and fleids.

And now among the grasses,
Along the verdurous way,
Sweet Jessie slowly passes,
And all the green array
Scans keenly, if perchance
A mystic four-leaved clover sway
Reward her cagor glance.
In vaint not e'en her magic eyes
Can lure to view the fateful prize

But see! one comes to greet her, In sober homespun clad. Why grows the prospect sweeter? And why, with smile so glad, Lights up her glowing face? For he is but a rustic lad, And she—a queen in grace; Ab, that's a secret who can tell? But Jesaic likes her laddie well.

Now side by side together
They saunter down the lane.
How lovely is the weather!
How fair the bloomy plain,
Swept by the summer sir!
And Jessie, ere they turn again,
Knows why they seem so fair;
For, looking for a four-leaved chover,
Her maiden heart has found-a lover.
—Harper's Weekle.

Agricultural Economies.

The profit of the future is to come in avoidance of wastes of the farm. As the country grows older, land dearer and immigration heavier, competition waxes fiereer in all agricultural production. A rainous share of the hay is lost first in cutting when ripened to woodiness or dried to hardened stems; then in giving it out to sustain life and animal heat rather than for fat and flesh. Corn is also thrown away by insufficient or in-judicious feeding. There is enormous ess in keeping a poor cow that yields three hundred gallens of milk per annum instead of one that produces six hundred at about the same cost. may bring the owner in debt, while the other affords a handsome profit on expense of keep. A cow that gives milk only from April to November, and runs dry when forage is costly and milk is dear, should have a few months' extra feeding, and go to the butcher as soon as possible. That a cow is dry for more than six weeks is the fault of the owner in not procuring "the survival of the fittest," and again, perhaps in not supplying ample and succulent food at all seasons, while the milk halat of the coung cow is forming. The loss in milk and meat by irregular feeding and a change from fresh pastures to a straw stack and coarse hay during an inclemnt season, is an irreparable waste which is projected into the succeeding summer without regard to the abundmee of its pasture.

The losses from negligence, or want of skill in the preparation for market, the manipulation or manufacture from raw material, is enormous. Milk of the same quality, of the same cost, makes atter at tifteen cents and at half a dol Mixed fruits sell in market at half the value of assorted samples neatly put up. The pig prod-ucts of a famous Massachusetts farm are disposed of in New York City at twenty three cents per pound, while similar goods from the average farm command but thirteen cents. Skill, taste, neatness and a well-carned reputation for reliable excellence get the highest re wards give better dividends than the apital and labor represented in the product on which they are expended There is solid money in these intangible valuables. But the wastes that may be avoided are numerous in every depart ment of agricultural practice, and not be hinted at in a paragraph. They are illustrated in the differing costs and selling prices of the products of adjoinang farms in every neighborhood of the and N. Y. Tribune.

Straw in the Manger.

It is not at all difficult to rot down a teaw pile, and by so doing to germinate and kill most of the weed seeds contained therein; by making the very flat, so as to eatch much water, rots rapidly and so soon as it get once thoroughly wetted, by repiling, soon heat- and decays. or pile of straw at best contains car on and siles in quantities, and these are the most common and least valuable of all the elements of plant food. The quantity of potash, nitrogen and phosshoric acid is very small indeed, and there is no method by which this pile of traw can in any way be changed into manure containing any more of these valuable elements than were in the stack originally. If we tread this pile down it will only be a pile of wet straw, and if we rot it ever so thoroughly, it will only be a smaller pile of thor aighly rotted straw, and, at best, little better

than so much swamp muck. It is only by the use of straw as an absorbent, and as a coarser food for fattening animals, and by using with it much rich food, such as corn, bran, oil or cotton seed meal, etc., that we can change it into manure that shall really be very valuable to use, and that wifi largely increase the crops where used. We must not expect that we can raise large crops of grain year after year, and sell the most valuable part, and by any method turn the straw into manure that shall keep up the fertility of the soil; if we manure only with straw, we must expect to grow only straw upon the land. It is unfortunate for B. A. R., or any other man, to be so situated that he cannot afford to raise stock to eat up and tread down the straw, and to be fed richer foods, so as to make a full supply of rich manure. With any system of farming we now have, the land must, sooner or later, become exhausted and cease to yield profitable crops if we fail to return to the soil the essential elements of plant food removed in such grops. - Cor. N. Y. Tribune

-Jordan Perkins was plowing with a mule near Eufaula, Ala., and, the act of turning the animal at the end of a furrow, made it mad by striking it, when it kicked him on the chin, shattering it and his teeth, and cutting his tongue acerly off.

Migration of Scale.

Of the different sorts of North-Atlantic seals, all but two are migratory—that is to say, the whole body of them move north to south each autumn, and back from south to north each spring. Upon this important fact the great fleets of fishermen depend for their success. The annual southward journey of the restless harp-seal furnishes a vivid picture of these great n igrations which are so prominent a feature of polar history. Keeping just shead of the "making" of the ice, or final freezing up of the fords and bays, at the approach of winter they leave Greenland, and begin their passage southward along the coast of Labrador, freely entering all the gulfs and bays. They appear first in small detachments of half a dozen to a score or more of individuals; these are soon followed by larger companies, until in a few days they form one continuous pro-cession, filling the sea as far as the eye can reach. Floating with the Arctic current, their progress is extremely rapid, and in but one short week the whole multitude has passed. Arriving at the Straits of Belleisle, some enter the gulf, but the great body move onward along the eastern coast of Newfoundland, and thence cutward to the Grand Banks, where they arrive about Christmas. Here they rest for a month, and then they turn northward, slowly struggling against the strong current that aided them so much in their southward journey, until they reach the great ice fields stretching from the Labrador shore far eastward—a broad continent

During the first half of March, on these great floating fields of ice, are born thousands of baby scals—only one in each family, to be sure, but with plenty of play-fellows close by—sil in soft woolly dress, white, or white with a beautiful golden luster. The Newfoundlanders call them "white coats." In a few weeks, however, they lose this soft covering, and a gray, coarse fur takes its place. In this uniform they bear the name of "ragged jackets;" and it is not until two or three years later that the full colors of the adult are gained, with the black crescentic or harp-like marks on the back which give them the name of "harps."

The squealing and barking at one of these immense nurseries can be heard for a very long distance. When the babies are very young, the mothers leave them on the ice and go off in search of food, coming back frequently to look after the little ones; and although there are thousands of the small, white, squealing creatures, which to you and me would seem precisely alike, and all are moving about more or less, the mother never makes a mistake nor feeds any bleating baby until she has found her own. If ice happens to pack around them, so that they can not open holes, nor get into the water, the whole army will laboriously travel by floundering leaps to the edge of the field; and they show an astounding sagacity in discern ing the proper direction. It is supposed that they can smell the water at a long

Sometimes great storms come, break ing the ice floes in pieces and jamming the fragments against one another, or upon the rocky headlands, with tre mendous force. Besides the full-grown seals that perish in such gales, thousands of the weak babies are crushed to death or drowned, notwithstanding the dauntless courage of their mothers, in trying to get their young out of danger and upon the firm ice. And it is touching to watch a mother seal struggling to get her baby to a safe place, "either by trying to swim with it between her fore flippers, or by driving it before her and tossing it forward with her nose," The destruction caused by such gales is far less when they happen after the youngsters have learned to swim.

Does it surprise you that seals, which are constantly in the water, have to learn to swim? Well, it might stagger the seals to be told that men have to be taught to walk. The fact is, a baby seal is afraid of the water; and if some accident, or his mother's shoulder, oushes him into the surf when he is ten or a dozen days old, he screams with fright and scrambles out as fast as he can. The next day he tries it again, but finds himself very awkward and soon tired; the third day he does better, and before long he can dive and leap, turn somersaults (if he is a bearded seal), and vanish under the ice, literally "like a blue streak," the instant danger threatens But he had to learn how, to begin with like any other animal. - Ernest Ingersoll in St. Nicholas.

Two children, named George and Harriet Grindley, aged eight and nine years, reached Philadelphia the other day, having traveled alone from Manchester, England. Their mother is widow, living in Philadelphia and been in this country three years. When she left old England the children were placed in the Chesterfield Industrial School, at Manchester, where they remained until sent for by their mother. Tags were sewed to their clothing stat-ing that they were to be forwarded by the National Steamship line from Manchester, and giving the destination of the little travelers. They were intrusted to the care of the steamship officers, their passage being paid for on this side children arrived by the steamer Spain sound and bright. - Philadelphia Record.

How to Catch Frogs. The Washington Star thus tells how frogs are caught in the Potomac: manner of catching them is to drift about at night in a skiff among the swamps which line the Potomae and its creeks with a bull's eye dark lantern. When the frogs begin their loud, gutteral conversation with each other, the hunter edges up as near as possible to his game and throws the intensely reflected light from the bull's-eye directly upon the frog. which appears to have effect of completely paralyzing him. Once the light strikes them they are immovable, and will sufer themselves to be bagged without a murmur. One expert stated to a Star reporter that he took a dozen from off one old rotten log in Hunting Creek, but a big moceasin snake struck out for him, and in getting away he lost nine of them. The frogs are particularly plump this year, and their saddles tender as squab meat.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Dean Stanley said: "The best remedy for all evils is to look forward. It takes a clever man to conceal

from others what he doesn't know. Said a young miss the other day as she examined a cat that was "shedding its feathers," "I really believe this cat has been moth eaten.'

-A girl who sets out to look graceful in a hammock has as much work on hand as the man who tries to be languid with a saw-log following him down hill. -Detroit Free Press.

- Said little Edith to her doll: There, don't answer me back. You musn't be savey, no matter how hateful I am. You must remember I am your mother!" Strange, what curious ideas children get into their heads sometimes.

-Our Continent. —A New York paper says "the lee pitcher is more fatal than alcohol." That depends. An ice pitcher is a harmless thing in itself; but if a man were to swallow one he would no doubt wish he had taken a pint of alcohol in-

stend. - Norristown Berald. - "I should like to have a coin dated the year of my birth." said a maiden Indy of uncertain age to a male acquaintance. "Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied. "These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collec-

She was an up-town lady of culture. She stood watching a boat loaded with ice. "What is that boat loaded with?" "lee," was the reply. "Oh. my!" she exclaimed, in surprise; "if the horrid stuff should melt, the water would sink the bont!"-N. Y. Sun.

Don't you known how hard it is for some people to get out of a room after their visit is really over? One would think they had been built in your parlor or study, and were waiting to be launched.

— fluimes. We think there is a typographical error in the last word of the above. It was probably a lunch, and not a launch, they were awaiting. There are such people.—Texas Siftings.

- A Jerseyman went to Mauch Chunk. Pa., to spend his vacation, and during his first night three old hens, which had gone to roost on a tree outside his bedroom window, were disturbed by a cat, and flew into the apartment. Jerseyman awakened and slashed a pillow around until they found their way out. The next morning he told his host that he should come there every summer, for during the whole night he had seen but three mosquitoes, -Philadelphia News.

-An official in the Water Board of \$ Western city having departed this life, the city Government, who esteemed him as a faithful employe, sent his salary for the remainder of the year with a letter of condolence to the widow. A friend of the latter in speaking of her loss remarked that the action of the city had been very considerate, etc. "Yes, said the bereaved one, "but seems if they might have shut off the water for half a day at least, as a mark of respect for John."-Baston Commercial Bulle

Some New Arithmetical Problems.

A Wisconsin school teacher had nine teen scholars and she figured up at the end of three months that she had bestowed 128 lickings on the school. Allowing that one boy received seventeen of them, and that three of the girls escaped entirely, how many rickings did each of the others receive.

The average tisherman gets four nibbles to one bite, and three bites to a fish, and half his lish are not worth carrying home. At this rate how long will it take a lisherman to exhaust the supply of sheep-heads and dog-fish? The friends of a certain man chip in

four cents apiece and purchase a sponge to present him on his birth-day as emblematical of his daily life. tain man lets himself loose on the donors and damages each one's head to the amount of \$3.47. How much is each donor out of pocket? A young man wagers fifty cents that he can put a billiard ball into his mouth, and he wins the bet. A surgeon charges

ing smart? A man pays lifty cents extra to take laughing gas while having a tooth puted. The dentist could have puiled six as well as one, and without any further cost. How much did the patient lose by being so stingy of his molars?

him \$7 for four hours' work in remov-

ing it. What was the exact gain in be-

The candy eaten by a school-girl costs just as much as her school-books; the peanuts she devours cost more than her singing lessons; her ice-cream costs more than her French, and the gas and fuel she consumes while sparking foot up twice the cost of learning her to paint landscapes on old jugs and pitchers. Therefore, how many daughters must a man have to be rich?

An Alderman pays a reporter \$5 to write him a speech favoring the erec-tion of a new school house, but after delivering e'even cents' worth of the ors-tion he is informed that there is no question before the meeting, and he falls back and breaks a pair of suspenders worth thirty-live cents. How much is the great man out of pocket?

The existence of coal in the Arctic region, and the nature of its composition, constitute one of the most remarka de discoveries in modern geology. This coal seam, it appears, is found in the side of a narrow mountain gorge. prevailing rock of the surrounding district being a shingly claystone of very irregular arrangement, but mainly dip ping to the westward, and, so far as ascertained, devoid of fossils, though the vegetation presents no less than sixty species of plants. The coal has a bright, shiny appearance, is somewhat of a pitchy character, and very brittle. On analysis, it cannot be distinguished from bituminous coal of exceeding good qua-ity, and is found to belong to the true carboniferous period. It contains some sixty-five percent of coke; and those who are acquainted with the various coal fields of England trace a strong resemblance between the Arctic and the English - N. V. Sun.